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EXTENSION SERVICE



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EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW - - - - Published by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The Review is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents each, or by subscription at 50 cents a year, domestic, and 90 cents, foreign. Postage stamps not acceptable in payment.

EXTENSION SERVICE

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TOMORROW . . .

Electricity comes to the farm, bringing problems and opportunities for service. New York submits an article telling of well-coordinated plans for the group of 13,000 farm families who had electricity last year for the first time.

Grass and More Grass is the theme song of an article by William L. Teutsch, assistant county agent leader in Oregon, who writes of County Agent McKennon's record in Gilliam County where 10,000 acres of crested wheatgrass were planted with the aid of the A. A. A. program.

Emergency existed in Dorchester County, Md., when the cannery closed just before the bumper bean crop was harvested. County Agent McKnight describes the situation and how farm organizations worked out a plan for marketing the crop.

Broadcasting Comes in for more attention. Winnie Belle Holden of Richland County, S. C., has written about her experiences in putting on a regular home demonstration program over a commercial station. An account of the plan for using radio in Oklahoma, which the agents heartily recommend, is also scheduled for early publication.

On the Calendar

National Home Demonstration Council, Manhattan, Kans., Oct. 13.

The American Country Life Association Meeting, Manhattan, Kans., Oct. 14-16.

American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 16-23.

National Convention Future Farmers of America, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 18-21.

International Beekeeping Congress, Washington, D. C., Oct. 25–27.

Annual Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C., Oct. 25–30.

Annual Meeting of American Poultry Association, New York City, N. Y., Oct. 29-Nov. 2.

National Grange Meeting, Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 10–18.

National Council of Parent Education, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 11-14.

Fifty-first Annual Convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Washington, D. C., Nov. 14–17.

National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26-Dec. 4.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 27-Dec. 4.

Sxtension Service of Agriculture in the Review

Published monthly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the interest of cooperative extension work.......L.A.Schlup. Editor

Find the Key Log

ERNEST E. SCHOLL Extension Director, Oklahoma

In solving an agricultural problem, as in breaking a log jam, it may be necessary to go far down-

stream, find, and loosen a key log.

To illustrate, maintenance of soil fertility is necessary both to individual and to national prosperity. No one simple operation will maintain soil fertility, but one of the things needful in many parts

of our State is to use legumes in rotations, thus covering the soil and providing a rich, nitrogenous green-manure crop. But in many parts of our State—and no doubt in others—legumes do not grow most richly without lime and phosphate applications. In many of these sections row farming is the common practice, and rowfarming implements only are available, instead of the grain drills with fertilizer attachments which are needed.

DEALERS do not keep such implements because farmers do not buy them; farmers do not buy them because dealers do not keep them and because they do not

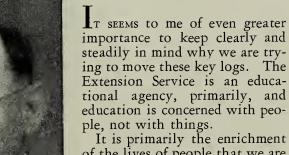
follow systems of farming which might utilize the crops in the culture of which a grain drill would be useful.

Where are the key logs here? Apparently extension workers must work with the implement manufacturer as well as wi h the farmers and must help to develop a system of farming in which row crops will be less prominent.

His search for the key logs, perhaps far distant from the log we really want to see moved, is no different within the county than it is in a State-

wide situation. A very familiar example that many a county agent has encountered is having to back away from a dairy-development program until he could develop a pasture and feed-production program. And that may, in the last analysis, lead him back to talking more about lime and phosphate for the soils than about dairy cows.

To think through to the key logs, to find ways to move them, to evaluate and coordinate the various lines of attack so that each may have its fair share of support in finances and personnel is a difficult task which can only be accomplished if full cooperation is found among all the workers of the Extension Service, the college and experiment station, the Department of Agriculture, and other agencies. In Oklahoma, fortunately, and in other States observed, such cooperation is present and is increasing in effectiveness.



of the lives of people that we are seeking to bring about. Enrichment of land is important because, and only because, it enables people to be well fed, well clothed, well housed, comfortable, healthy, and happy in their

secure homes.

Poor land will automatically take all those things away from the people, but rich land will not automatically give all those things to them. It is not enough to have a program for the land, setting forth just what should be done to it and with it. What we must have, it seems to me, is an understanding by the people of what they want to do with themselves, for themselves, by themselves, and how they can best use their land to bring to realization the picture of rural well-being we all have visioned.

That is why I like to have extension workers keep in mind why they want to move the key logs, as well as to be keen minded in finding and moving

the key logs that hold us back.



Delaware County Health Program Shows What Can Be Done to

Give the Child a Chance

URING the past year, an intensive nutrition-health campaign has been carried on in Kent County in which the maternity and tuberculosis death rates have been the highest of the three Delaware counties. Half of the children of the county have been undernourished. The State nutritionist, employed jointly by extension and health department funds, the home demonstration agent, and the club members worked together to improve the health of farm families. A food and health chairman was chosen by each home demonstration club to help formulate the health program which included: (1) Getting the cooperation of as many agencies as possible; (2) sending letters to parents of pre-school and school children; (3) giving demonstrations on better breakfasts and lunches; and (4) holding garden-planning and canning meetings.

It was decided that there were two things to be done immediately. First, try to see that physical corrections were made in children who were examined at the summer round-ups of children entering school for the first time, and, second, to make parents realize the importance of right eating. So the first job that each club chairman undertook was to get from the nurse in her section a list of those children not having corrections made. The homes of these children were then visited to see why nothing had been done and to persuade the parents to attend to the defects at once if financially able. If financial aid was found necessary, then the chairman would try to get local clubs to help out with the situation. One club

Louise R. Whitcomb, who for the last 7 years has directed home demonstration work in Kent County, Del., has developed the feeling of cooperation among farm women which made the nutrition-health campaign successful. Miss Whitcomb is a seasoned extension worker having served in both New Jersey and New Hampshire.

and child welfare made possible by Social Security funds, Delaware extension forces and health department staff have worked hand in hand in getting over the idea of the importance of health and have urged the prevention of disease rather than the cure.

With the expansion of the national program for maternal

cooperating with the parent-teachers association started a small community fund for urgent health needs. The parent-teachers association and antituberculosis society helped to bring the nutrition-health program to the people.

Last fall the State departments of health and education cooperated in making what they called a breakfast study in Kent County. Dental hygienists obtained individual reports from 6,500 school children as they cleaned the children's teeth. The reports showed a decided lack of milk, eggs, cereals, dark breads, and fruits in the diet of the children.

To make parents realize the importance of right eating, the nutritionist and members of the State board of health held evening meetings at the schools in 20 different communities to discuss the matter of better breakfasts. Nearly 600 parents attended these meetings. Six of them were held at Negro schools. It is important to include the colored folk in the nutrition program because the high tuberculosis rate of the county was attributed to the many cases among Negroes.

Louise Whitcomb, Kent County home demonstration agent, reports that 30 trained local leaders gave demonstrations on better breakfasts to 364 women of the home demonstration groups last February. A special plea was made that those at the meeting relay this information to young mothers not attending any club.

When parents cannot be reached through meetings, then the club chairman tries to see that information is carried to them by some nearby club members who have attended the food demonstrations or health meetings. In one club this year every member contacted a young mother and gave her all information gained at meetings.

Pearl MacDonald, nutrition specialist, planned a series of letters which were sent to all parents of Kent County school children giving information about foods that children should have, particularly for breakfast and lunch.

Garden-planning and canning meetings were held in 29 different communities. Twelve of them were with colored groups. The total attendance at these meetings was 537 people. Six of these groups agreed to can extra vegetables to be used for the hot school lunch.

This effort may partly account for the good report from the 15 teachers at whose one-room schools scales were placed by the Delaware Anti-Tuberculosis Society. In 3 months, one-third of the 316 pupils enrolled gained in weight. About the same number reported having better breakfasts and lunches through increased use of milk, eggs, and fruit. The teachers reported that this improvement in health was also reflected in better school work and behavior.

Miss Whitcomb attributes much of the success of the nutrition-health program to the intelligent cooperation of the food and health chairmen, concerning whom she stated: "They have had a busy year for they also helped with the summer round-up of pre-school children and the national cancer campaign. Through their efforts, and those of all who cooperated with them, improved health conditions should soon be realized in Kent County."

Ideas for Home Builders

Kansas Better-Homes Train Visits 36 Towns

EARLY 67,000 rural Kansans acclaimed it as being "a place to get ideas." Ideas for home remodeling! Ideas for new house construction! Ideas to make rural life worth living, and to earmark Kansas rural homes as "homes that live."

They referred to the better-farm-homes train, operated cooperatively by the Kansas State College, the Santa Fe Railway, local farm bureaus, and other agencies. The exhibit cars, the speakers' platform, the Pullman, diner, and business car were furnished and the train was operated by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, represented by J. F. Jarrell, manager of the agricultural development department for that railway.

The exhibits and program personnel for the educational features carried aboard the train were furnished by the Kansas State College.

Touring Kansas over the network of the Santa Fe Railway, the train visited 36 towns during the 2-week period May 10 to 22. Each visit consumed from 3 to 4 hours and represented a morning, an afternoon, or an evening stop.

Train Carried Speakers and Exhibits

It was a nine-car, all-steel train, carrying a picked erew of railway officials, headline speakers, and Kansas State College extension service and experiment station personnel. There were four exhibit cars, a program car, a conference car, a diner, a Pullman, and a business car.

As the visitors viewed the exhibit cars, more commonly known as "a complete farm home on wheels", they were impressed with the completeness and thoroughness of the exhibits shown. This home reflected the desires of Kansas people—simple but substantial; idealistic yet practical; not glamorous but beautiful—a living example of the hopes and the goals of Kansas citizens.

The visitors entering the first of the four exhibit cars viewed practical and economical farm power plants. These same power plants were used to light all the exhibits carried aboard the special. Rural electric service line facilities were

also illustrated. The first car also depicted the work of 4-H club boys and girls in making life more inviting for rural youth. The exhibits stressed especially 4-H club model building and landscaping.



Running water for the farm home was the theme of only one of the exhibits in the four cars of the Kansas Better-Homes Train. This model shows the use of wind, the gasoline engine, and electricity in providing power for the home water system.

In car no. 2, there were model displays of modern farms, house plans, and model designs for new house construction.

Rural Homes Versus City Homes

In the third exhibit car were seen water-supply systems, plumbing equipment, a sewage-disposal system, a shower, a modern bathroom, heating and air-conditioning appliances, and an exhibit on refrigeration, with special reference to food preservation.

Car no. 4 might well have been termed the first floor of a modern rural home. All exhibits were in life size. First, there was the washroom, then a completely equipped kitchen, and next the breakfast room. From the breakfast room, the visitors went into a completely furnished bedroom, then to the living room.

Home Builders Wanted Assistance

What was the stimulus that caused this better-farm-homes train to be taken into all sections of the State and that would

influence the building of rural homes in some 82 of the 105 Kansas counties? That question was asked Walter G. Ward, extension architect, who was designated by F. D. Farrell, president of Kansas State College, and H. Umberger, director of the Kansas Extension Service, to supervise the preparation of exhibits and conduct the special tour. The purpose is best summed up in this quotation which Mr. Ward gave to the press at the beginning of the tour:

"The increase in the number of inquiries on home-building problems received by the Kansas State College led to the development of this better-farmhomes train. There are many indications of a more optimistic attitude on the part of farm families in Kansas, and they are now making plans for improving their homes."

Home Talent Program

Unlike many other educational trains which have been run by Kansas State College and cooperating agencies, this train brought into the picture a hometalent better-homes program. At each stop, a 2-hour speaking and entertainment program was provided. Of this 2 hours, 30 minutes were provided by local talent. This local talent was made up of 4-H club demonstrations, farm bureau women's choruses, 4-H club bands, civic organization entertainment groups, and local speakers.

The program for the additional hour and a half was supplied by a headline speaker carried aboard the train and by short talks by each of the better homes specialists who were in charge of the various exhibits. There were nine of these specialists, each of whom gave a 3- or 4-minute talk at each stop.

Follow-up With Literature Planned

Because visitors would have only a limited time to study the exhibits on the train, a plan was developed for making bulletins pertaining to farm-home problems easily obtainable. On a display board conveniently located at each stop, 32 bulletins were attached. A request card carrying the names of the bulletins was handed to visitors as they left the last of the exhibit cars. The card provided space for name and address and for checking the bulletins desired. A box was provided near the display board in which the cards could be dropped.

An average of 10 bulletins were requested per eard, making a total distribution of approximately 25,000 bulletins pertaining to various farm-home problems



CLEO FITZSIMMONS
Specialist in Junior Club Work, Illinois

The executive committee of the Land-Grant College Association has authorized a conference on older rural youth in connection with the annual meeting of the association in Washington, D. C., November 14–17. Among the general topics that the committee has suggested for discussion is: What is being done in the States. The following sketches show some of the things being done to meet the needs of older young folks.

Illinois Youth

Work Out Own Program

IVE thousand four hundred young men and young women in Illinois are participating in extension programs, the nature of which has been largely determined by the young people. Of the 102 counties of the State, 74 are working on this relatively new phase of extension activity. Membership in county groups varies from 20 to 230 persons.

All these programs are being conducted under the general head of "Rural Youth", the young people themselves having chosen this name to distinguish their numerous county and local groups from others which are carrying on educational or recreational programs for young people in the State. Members of these groups are young men and young women from rural communities who are out of school, above 4–H club interest, and not engaged in business or homemaking for themselves. In all, there are an estimated 70 to 80 thousand such young people in Illinois.

In each of the counties where work has been started, committees made up of members of rural-youth groups are assuming major responsibility for developing and carrying out rural-youth programs, with guidance from extension agents and specialists.

Policies of the Extension Service were developed by a committee appointed by Director H. W. Mumford and composed of J. C. Spitler, State leader of farm advisers, chairman; Mrs. Kathryn Van Aken

Burns, State leader of home economics extension; R. R. Hudelson, assistant dean of the college; D. E. Lindstrom, extension specialist in rural sociology; Edna Gray, clothing extension specialist; the writer; and G. S. Randall, extension specialist in junior club work. These latter two are now in joint charge of the program throughout the State.

Gives Opportunity for Development

The general objective of the ruralyouth program is to provide for development of individuals through opportunity for group action and through success in dealing with the everyday problems of the group. Specifically, the objectives are: (1) To stimulate interest in the requirements for success in farming and homemaking; (2) to provide information concerning the requirements for success in farming and homemaking; (3) to help rural young people develop wholesome recreational activities for themselves and their communities; (4) to provide opportunity for discussion and practice of accepted social procedure; (5) to provide opportunity for rural young people to discuss and to practice methods of making personal adjustments to a group; and (6) to present material which will help in the development of a wholesome philosophy toward farm life.

In outlining these objectives State workers have considered interests and

needs of members of the group, leadership available for carrying on a program, and the extent to which the average rural community is meeting interests and needs of the group through agencies already established.

Steady increase in the number of young people reached is only one of three indications that the objectives of the work are being achieved. A second evidence is the fact that in 1936 our records show that 1,147 young people took active part as leaders in the program. A third indication is that in 1937 larger percentages of the membership in all groups are assuming responsibility for helping to carry on the program which they plan.

Activities scheduled for this year include, among other things, a State camp. In the plans for this camp the rural-youth groups are cooperating with young people from the Illinois Church Council and from the State teachers' colleges. County conferences on program building, tours to places of interest in the State, and a 1-day State conference at the University of Illinois are also being arranged.

The local program is of greatest importance in the entire plan. It must be delivered so that it will allow the young people to succeed in doing the things they set out to do. In Illinois these programs have included: Folk dancing, athletic events, picnics, parties, tours, drama production, special phases of home

(Continued on page 158)

Iowa's Rural

Youth Institutes

Rural young people in Iowa have revived the farmers' institute of several decades ago. During the past winter approximately 250 older rural young people enrolled in 11 extension schools conducted in their own counties. In this way these young farm men and women



Pointers for young hosiery buyers.

who are out of school and too old for 4–H club work were given the opportunity to live at home and attend an extension course designed expressly for them. The enthusiastic response to these rural young people's schools has led to the expansion of the plans for similar courses during the coming winter. Earl N. Shultz, in charge of the rural young people's section, has set a goal of 15 to 20 county unit courses.

Up-to-date practices in farming and homemaking closely related to everyday farm and home living constituted the curriculum of these "package college courses." Courses in agriculture and home economics were discussed and demonstrated in a practical manner by Iowa State College extension workers, together with the agricultural and home demonstration agents of each county. Demonstrations and laboratory exercises as well

as lectures were used to present the information on various subjects.

The young men were given help for future farming in such subjects as soil management, feeding and management of dairy cattle, machinery repairing, and hybrid-corn production. For the young women, home management, consumer buying, and family relationships made up the course of study. In joint meetings such topics as wildlife conservation, beekeeping, farm-record keeping, farm water systems, and recreational leadership were discussed.

Each county had the choice of two types of school—1 full week of classes or a 6-week period of 1 day each week. Although only 3 of the 11 counties followed the 1-week curriculum plan, it was generally conceded to be the better of the two plans and will be followed in the 1938 courses.

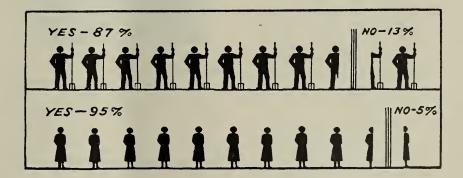
Classes were conducted from 9 a. m. to 12 noon and from 1 to 4 p. m., each period being for 1 or 2 hours' duration. The daily attendance averaged 21 persons.

A typical school day's schedule lists 1-hour periods in such subjects as consumer buying, dairy-cattle management, home management, recreational leadership, wildlife conservation, and 2-hour classes in machinery repair for the boys and family relations for the girls.

Advance registration fees of 50 cents or \$1 were charged to promote initiative and regular attendance. The money was used for general expenses, and any surplus was applied to the cost of a banquet which was the feature of one evening's entertainment. Publicity and a mimeographed folder explaining the extension school were provided the rural young people's committee in each county to help stimulate interest in the courses.

By careful arrangement of schedule and cooperation among four adjoining counties, extension specialists who conducted the courses made economical use of their time. They presented most of the information by the informal discussion method and they felt that this work was a profitable use of extension effort.

Do Young People Want Their Own Organization?



INE out of ten rural young people interviewed in six States scattered from coast to coast registered a decided interest in joining some type of organization for young men and women. Nearly 2,000 unmarried young people between the ages of 16 and 25 years were contacted by extension surveys made in typical rural areas of Connecticut, Maryland, Arkansas, Oregon, Utah, and Iowa. The studies include practically every young person in the areas covered. Half of the young men and women were in school, and half were out of school. Some

of them were interviewed at schools, others at their places of work, and still others in their homes and on the farms.

The studies were made to ascertain interests of rural youth so as to formulate an extension program suitable to the "inbetween" group, the young men and young women who have outgrown 4–H interests and have not yet crystallized an inclination to enter adult extension work.

Regardless of their geographic locations or former club affiliations, more than 90 percent of the young men and young women questioned wished to join a young people's organization. The approval of rural youth interviewed on this point was almost unanimous, with 87 percent of the young men and 95 percent of the young women registering "yes."

Typical of the rural youth conception of their community needs were the replies of some of the Maryland young people to the question, "What does your community need most?" Characteristic replies were: "The community needs more social life for young folks"; "Community needs more clubs for boys and girls"; "We want respectable dances fit for young people to attend"; "We want an organization for young people in the community. This place is lonesome."

Not only were these young people interested in joining an organization, but they had definite ideas as to the general make-up of the organization. A summary of the questionnaire-interviews of 1,134 young people in Arkansas, Oregon, Utah, and Iowa who wished to join an organization shows that 87 percent preferred a group which includes both young men and young women rather than a group that includes only one sex.

Concerning the size of this group, 46 percent favored a medium-sized unit of 26 to 50 members; 43 percent were partial to a smaller group of 25 members or less; and 11 percent preferred a larger group of more than 50 members.

Concerning the frequency of meetings, 42 percent wanted the meetings to occur once a month; 40 percent desired meetings to be held every second week; and 18 percent preferred meetings as often as once a week.

As a suitable meeting place, 80 percent preferred the community or high school center rather than the county seat. Most of the 20 percent who preferred the county seat as a meeting place attended school there or lived nearby.

Rural young people interviewed preferred a broad program of varying activities. Interests which had a general appeal among all groups were athletics, social activities, music, and personality development. Agriculture, however, was the topic of greatest interest among the young men out of school, and homemaking was the topic of greatest interest to young women both in school and out of school.

Inasmuch as many of the young men, particularly those out of school, will become farmers, and as most of the young women will become homemakers, the studies indicate that agriculture and homemaking should have an important place in the extension program for this older-youth group. However, the studies also show that the program should be broad enough to be of interest to the con-

Explaining the A. A. A. Program

Making the Most of A. A. A. Proves Mutually Advantageous

REPRESENTATIVES of the Wisconsin Extension Service and members of the Wisconsin Agricultural Conservation Committee cooperated in explaining to county committeemen the 1937 agricultural conservation program. The committeemen and county agents assembled at nine central points in the State and relayed the information to their respective communities.

Later seven sectional meetings were held throughout the State for members of the Extension Service for the purpose of emphasizing how the 1937 agricultural conservation program and the extension practices that have been advocated throughout the years dovetailed. It was pointed out at these district meetings that practically all the activities carried on by the county agents related in some way to the 1937 conservation program. It was also pointed out that the financial assistance available provided a better opportunity to adopt long-time farming practices. From these meetings county agents derived material for use at later local meetings in their own counties.

The procedure at Richland Center was quite typical of all the meetings. County agents from 10 counties were present. Twenty persons took part in the morning program and 18 in the afternoon.

Warren W. Clark, associate director of extension, opened the meeting and outlined the broad policies of the Extension Service as related to the agricultural conservation program. Then the State extension forester led the discussion of the forestry problem. He believes that the principal forestry possibilities for the

State depend upon a better care of farm woodlands, particularly the limitation of grazing.

The extension agronomist discussed some of the current crop problems. He explained how bluegrass pastures might be renovated and grubs controlled through seeding legume and grass mixtures and how the use of legumes would increase the supply of feed as a substitute for small grains. He emphasized that if slopes in rough lands were too steep for a disk or spring-tooth harrow, they were too steep for grazing purposes. The county agents showed keen interest in the pasture problem.

The extension animal husbandman explained some of the advantages of the program from the livestock angle. He suggested that the use of more meadows and pastures might prove economical for Wisconsin dairymen and explained how low costs might bring a return of more summer dairying. He also suggested how such acreages might be used to advantage in promoting side lines, such as the production of dairy heifers for sale, feeder steers for summer feeding, pasturing hogs for the fall market, raising feeder pigs, and grazing a flock of sheep.

The farm management specialist explained how the development of a number of side lines to dairying was usually the safest and most economical practice. He stated that successful farmers planned either to increase their income or reduce their expenses, and it has paid smaller farms to have some rotation pasture. He believes that farmers will get more income by using more soil-conserving crops.

siderable number of young men and young women who will follow other occupations and to satisfy the desire on the part of all young people for wholesome educational, social, and recreational activities.

The report of the study of the situations, problems, and interests of unmarried rural young people in five Maryland counties, Extension Service Circular No. 269, is now available for distribution by the Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C. This survey was made in 1936 by T. B. Manny, rural sociology specialist of the University of Maryland, and Barnard D. Joy, associate agriculturist, extension studies and teaching of the Federal Extension Service.

Cactus for Feed

About \$5,000 worth of hay has been supplemented by prickly-pear cactus in Garfield and Petroleum Counties, Mont., during the past year. County Agent O. A. Lammers sent out a circular letter to all sheep and cattle operators explaining the experiences of ranchers who had prepared the cactus for feed by singeing the spines out in the fields with a large blow torch. More than 30 operators have obtained torches for removing spines from cactus, and they report that the stock relish this improvised feed and fare well with an additional protein supplement.



"We plan to conduct our county agent work in a way that will encourage the self-help idea among farmers."

C. A. MAHAN

State Agent of County Agent Work, Kentucky Extension Service

AS I SEE IT

FARMER once said that dreams were worth more than realities and cited as an illustration a stranger who on approaching a farm home would see a broken fence, a gate off the hinges, and a house in need of paint; but the farmer himself could see in the making a nice new fence, a swinging gate, and a freshly painted house. So my picture of the State leader's job in Kentucky may be quite different from present-day results, and the job may never be accomplished as dreamed.

Work Through Community Groups

We plan in Kentucky to conduct our county agent work in a way that will encourage the self-help idea among farmers, and we believe that the most worth-while programs are built and executed by community groups. One of the big functions of my job, as I see it, is to develop sane, safe, local leaders whom their fellowmen can trust to think problems through, see both sides of a question, and give wise counsel and leadership.

It is the duty of my office to see that this ideal is carried by the assistant State agents to the county agents and through them to communities. County agents must pull together. This requires constant attention, for the county agent meets many problems each day that seem to demand his immediate attention and assistance, but which, under careful scrutiny, may prove to be outside the province of the county agent.

Work for United Effort

The strength of the extension organization, and its ability to handle emergency situations, as well as to make progress in its educational program, lies in its unity. All activities clear for approval through its directing head in

each State, the extension director. This principle must be maintained, whether activities originate within the counties, the State, or in Washington, for only by



such procedure can the full force of the efforts of the entire State and county staffs be concentrated and the loss of effectiveness through diffusion of effort be avoided.

Again, these are dreams, and efforts leading in that direction have not been wholly successful. County agents have been recognized as efficient, and many groups or individuals want to present their projects or to have them presented under the leadership of the county agent and his organization. For example, we have had a group of county agents meeting with a Government official, laying out a project of work involving the county agents, and arranging meetings before contacting the director. On one occasion an assistant county agent called a group conference of nearby agents to meet a specialist before receiving the director's approval. On another occasion several club projects were offered by a county agent before they had been approved.

There are sometimes other agencies, and sometimes other departments of the State or Federal Government that may initiate in a group of counties, through farm organizations or other groups, some activity which they know will eventually require the assistance of the county agent. Knowing this to be the case, that agency should be prompted by courtesy, if not by good judgment, to discuss the matter first with the director of extension.

Keep Activities Correlated

It is my job, as I see it, to keep all these varied and sundry interests clearing through the director's office before they are allowed to use much of a county agent's time, or use his name and organization, and, after they have been so cleared, to assist county agents to carry forward these activities in the most effective manner.

Only as this aim succeeds, will county agents become a closely organized, smooth-working, efficient organization that will carry out to the highest degree the dreams of the sponsors of the Smith-Lever Act as expressed in their words "to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics * * * through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise * * *."

Tri-County Field Day

Approximately 1,500 farmers attended a field day on a farm in Vermillion County, Ind., and heard the story of alfalfa from the time of plowing and liming of the soil to the storing of hay and the cutting of alfalfa feed and meal. It was a joint demonstration day with Vermillion County, Ill., and Fountain and Vermillion Counties, Ind., cooperating. The Danville (Ill.) Commercial News sponsored the field day and obtained financial assistance and broadcasting equipment from businessmen of the community and farm machinery from implement firms.

The day's activities were so organized that almost everyone in the community took part. Local farmers policed the entrance to the field and had charge of parking the cars. By means of a loud-speaker the farmers were called together and told of the various phases of the demonstration. The owner of the farm gave the history of the cropping of his field to be seeded to alfalfa.

Farm Unity Can—an

HENRY A. WALLACE Secretary of Agriculture

ODERN agriculture has brought with it problems common to every part of this country. From time to time you find yourselves vexed by various difficulties. You worry about feed prices in periods of drought and surplus; you worry about the stability of your markets; you worry about income; and you worry about diseases



FAIR SHARE of the national income for farmers benefits all



ANAGED PRODUCTION helps to maintain stable farm price levels and supplies

and dangers which only scientific research and experimentation can solve.

Now a great many of your problems are common to all farmers throughout the United States, so now is the time to talk about farm solidarity. Previous to the World War there was no such thing. The farmers were split in a hundred ways amongst themselves. After the World War, when the farmers were in despair as a result of unfairly low prices, they were taunted again and again as to their inability to agree on a program.

Unity Was Hard Won

The cotton and tobacco farmers of the South had long been separated from their wheat and corn brothers of the North, but they were all seriously affected by the loss in foreign purchasing power growing out of the World War. By July of 1924 cotton farmers were attending meetings with corn and wheat farmers to work out a plan to meet the problems in the export farm crops. Slowly but surely unity of purpose was forged between corn, cotton, wheat, and tobacco farmers. That unity was expressed in 1927 and 1928 when Congress twice passed the McNary-Haugen bill. But not until 1933 was recognition given to a unified agriculture.

Beginning in 1930, dairying, fruits, and vegetables followed the export crops in getting into trouble. And so when President Roosevelt signed the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 he signed an act

designed to help dairy, fruit, and vegetable farmers as well as farmers with crops on the export market.

The unity of agriculture was even more completely recognized in the Soil Conser-

vation Act of 1936, which enabled Atlantic-coast farmers and western stockmen to benefit much more than previously from Federal farm programs.

It is worth while from time to time to outline the principles for which all farmers can unite in battling, whether they are tenants or owner-operators, whether they live in the East or in the West. These unifying principles for which we should all continuously battle should serve not only the welfare of farmers but the welfare of the entire Nation. It is time lost to try to get for farmers that which is not for the long-time welfare of the Nation. Now I want to enumerate what seems to me to be the fundamental unifying principles of agriculture, and I want to describe each one briefly as I go along.

Seven Unifying Principles

First, farmers should have a share in the national income which will give the average farmer as much purchasing power relative to the average nonfarmer as was the case during the 50 years before the war. Briefly, this is called a fair share in the national income.

The whole Nation suffered when the cash income of our farmers in 1932 was only a little more than 4 billion dollars, and the whole Nation benefited when this income was nearly doubled in 1936. In the long run there can be no prosperity in a State or in the Nation that does not include farm prosperity.

Second, the welfare of all farmers, and of city people as well, demands that the wide fluctuations in supply and price of the major crops be evened out so far as possible by the use of the ever-normal granary and crop insurance.

Agriculture has a responsibility to the Nation in maintaining an adequate supply of food and fiber. Alternating years



lust—Grow Stronger

The Secretary presents seven cardinal points around which farmers can rally in a firm partnership for the benefit of themselves and their city neighbors

of glut and of scarcity are hard on consumers just as they are hard on farmers. A stable, evenly balanced, and steadyflowing supply of farm products is best for all concerned.

The maintenance of agricultural abundance involves the storage of reserves in years of surplus in order to assure the adequacy of future supply. Commodity loans and crop insurance are practical mechanisms toward establishing these ends. The ever-normal granary applied to corn, for example, will do much to eliminate the wide fluctuation in supply and price of dairy products.

But it is not impossible that on occasion the national granary will overflow, and production adjustment along with marketing quotas may be necessary in order to maintain the stable price levels which mean stable farm pocketbooks.

I am convinced that this country has the means and the ability to plan and manage production so that the fat years even off the lean.

Third, the people who live on the land must have security of tenure. They must either own their land or be able to rent safely on a long-time basis as soon as they have demonstrated their farming ability and commercial morality. Farm owners of good character must be able to borrow at reasonable rates of interest. Almost half the farmers in the United States now work someone else's land, and the time has come when any thoughtful agricultural policy ought to include positive steps toward providing security of tenure for our rural dispossessed.

A start has been made in the farm tenancy act recently passed by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President. But it is only a start. As a nation, we cannot look forward to the future with a feeling of real security until there is real security of tenure on the farm.

Fourth, the soil must be conserved for the sake of future farmers and future city people. We don't want ghost farms and ghost towns.

The pioneers were not concerned with conservation, because the land seemed limitless. To them, the important task was to settle and develop a new country. The exploitative corporations that followed the pioneers have not been concerned with conservation. To them, natural resources have meant great profits. But now we have reached the jumping-off place where we can see very clearly how forests have been cut over, how range land has been overgrazed, and how cropland has been depleted of its fertility.

Over the entire country, the Triple-A program has helped to make it possible for farmers to afford the adoption of soil-conserving practices.

At the same time, the establishment through State action of soil conservation districts according to watersheds helps to coordinate what is done. A conservation program is a long-time effort. I am sure that farmers, now that they are becoming aroused, will want to stick by the job of saving their soil.

Fifth, farmers through sound cooperatives must come into control of those

marketing, processing, purchasing, and service functions for which they are capable of displaying superior business efficiency. These co-ops should be built from the ground up, and government

help should consist chiefly of seeing that the rules of the game are fair and that credit is available on a sound basis. This is part of the problem of stable markets. Improvement of quality and cooperative marketing have gone a long way toward solving many of the producer's difficulties and should go even farther in the future.

(Continued on page 157)



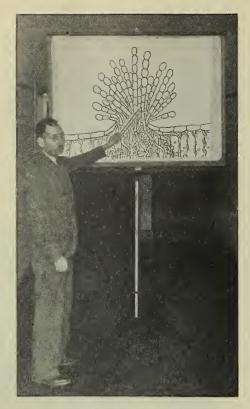
SOUND COOPERATIVES aid farm busin efficiency



FEDERAL AIDS to rural income shou favor family-sized farms



RESEARCH is vital in improvement of farm efficiency



R. S. Kirby, extension specialist in pathology, one of the first to make his own movies. He finds them very effective and especially recommends the natural-color films.

HE motion picture is becoming valuable as a means of visual instruction in extension work in Pennsylvania. Equipment for projecting 16-millimeter silent films is now available in 25 counties, and other counties are adding projectors as fast as budgets will permit. Experience to date has been largely with the silent film. The reasons are: (1) "Talkie" equipment is expensive and rather bulky; (2) silent films can be more readily and inexpensively changed from season to season and from year to year; and (3) silent pictures can be localized by an extension worker who is familiar with the films by appropriate comments during projection. This last point is very important. It requires skill to talk effectively during motion-picture projection, but, once accomplished, it is a real asset in making the best use of

The appeal of a motion picture, according to experience and observation here, seems to depend not so much upon whether it is a talkie or a silent picture but upon the following three qualities: (1) Sharpness, variety, and appropriateness of the pictures shown; (2) extent of localization, either of the pictures themselves or the comments made during projection; and (3) amount of good natural-color film included.

Making the Most of Movies

GEORGE F. JOHNSON

Specialist in Visual Instruction
Pennsylvania

What equipment to buy and how to use movies to the best advantage are the questions most often asked about this modern method of telling the extension story. The results of experience in Pennsylvania where movies have been used extensively give some answers. Last month Mr. Johnson discussed the many ways of using still pictures in teaching.

Motion-picture filming in Pennsylvania is done on negative film so that several satisfactory duplicates can be made. This is advantageous because a scene taken for a dairy film may be very useful in a 4-H club reel; or an extension demonstration on some phase of fruit growing can be used in a fruit-growing film or in a more general film on extension work, and still another duplicate can be made at small expense for the county. Several county extension associations in Pennsylvania are planning county films featuring interesting local phases of agriculture for use at meetings of businessmen's clubs and granges as well as for extension programs.

The value of having flexible visual material, including lantern slides, film strips, and motion-picture films which can be adjusted to fit the particular type of audience assembled, is stressed by R. S. Kirby, extension specialist in pathology. One group will require considerable stress on the elemental phases of plant and fungus growth, whereas another may demand greater emphasis upon methods

of disease control. In a great many pathology meetings, 15 to 20 lantern slides are used with a 30- to 35-minute talk on the nature and control of plant diseases. This is followed with a reel of motion pictures to demonstrate the methods discussed in the lantern-slide talk. Kirby has found motion pictures especially valuable in two ways: (1) They bring summer demonstrations and methods to growers in winter; and (2) they make possible the showing of many types of equipment not possible to assemble at one demonstration. Furthermore, color film records exact color characteristics of diseased plants for showing to growers any time during the year. Color film is also found very satisfactory in extension teaching of entomological subjects.

The motion picture is found very effective in all phases of dairy and livestock extension work. R. R. Welch, dairy extension specialist, has assisted in the preparation of three local reels on cooperative bull association work. He reports motion pictures much more effective than lantern slides in showing the advantage of cooperative ownership and use of bulls in dairy herd improvement. J. C. Nageotte, dairy extension specialist, uses two reels on 4-H dairy club work, which are found especially valuable in giving 4-H calf club members a thorough understanding of the problems and accomplishments of dairy clubs. W. B. Connell, livestock extension specialist, uses three reels on sheep management and cooperative marketing of wool and lambs, localizing each by appropriate comments during projection. The 4-H club staff also uses several reels of motion pictures to good advantage.

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North Dakota Vitalizes Radio Programs

T. W. GILDERSLEEVE

Extension Editor, North Dakota

HE satisfactory results that we have been getting in our radio work are due to a number of things. In the first place, when we started out to make better use of our radio opportunities, the necessity of having a man on the job who would study radio techniques and spend all his time working out programs and producing them was recognized. A former county agent, H. Earl Hodgson, was engaged for the job, and the results have amply justified his salary.

Like most other States, North Dakota has no State-owned radio facilities for the broadcasting of Extension Service educational material. Our time on the air is available only through the courtesy and cooperation of commercial station managers.

That means, in the first place, that such time is extremely limited, and it puts it up to the extension publicity department to make the best possible use of the time allotted.

In making the most efficient use of the time allotted us, we have found electrical transcriptions most helpful—by their use we have control of these programs almost as completely as when broadcast directly from the college.

In outlining our results with electrical transcriptions, perhaps it will be best to describe the set-up here in regard to radio stations

As mentioned, the North Dakota Agricultural College has no radio station. North Dakota has a total of eight stations located at strategic positions in the State. There are two dominant stations in the State, one at Fargo where the college is located and the other at Bismarck—about the center of the State. Each of these stations gives the Extension Service a 15-minute period six days per week.

In order for us to get State-wide reception on these programs it is necessary to make full use of station KFYR at Bismarck as well as of WDAY, Fargo. With WDAY the problem is easy, for the material can be presented directly by the college from that station. But for KFYR it is another story. For several years programs for KFYR were prepared in mimeographed form to be presented by a member of the station's staff. As so frequently happens, not much attention was given to this mimeographed material. Our extension broadcasts from KFYR were allotted poor time on the air; the

broadcasts were dull and not always presented well. In general they certainly could be classified as "sick and ailing."

Transcribed Programs

Electrical transcribing equipment had been considered for some time, but it was not until last July that this equipment was procured and installed.

On the basis of comparative studies made on various transcribing outfits by the University of Wisconsin, we selected the equipment. Included in the necessary apparatus were recorder, amplifiers, microphone equipment and playback equipment, and reproducer equipment.

Installation of this equipment, including the fitting up of a studio room, resulted in the investment of approximately \$1,000.

This transcribing process involves the use of special acetate disks which make it possible to play the record back just as soon as it is completed. Under the commercial system of recording on wax disks, an extended curing period is required, and the cost per record is excessive. This acetate process is quick and turns out a product which few listeners are able to distinguish over the air from a direct broadcast. Two 15-minute broadcasts can be transcribed on each disk at a cost per disk of about \$2.08. This includes transcribing-needle depreciation.

Transcribed 15-minute broadcasts are now being provided to Station KFYR 6 days a week.

Do the stations like these transcribed programs? Best answer to that question is the favorable position these transcriptions are getting on the daily schedule of KFYR and the fact that several of the smaller radio stations of the State have also requested transcriptions.

Programs Localized

They have given the college an opportunity to localize programs being presented over distant stations. While we are not yet furnishing any of the smaller stations regularly with recordings, we are furnishing them with localized transcriptions at increasingly frequent intervals. For these smaller stations, we are developing specially planned mimeographed programs in which we are offering variety in subject matter and suggesting musical interludes.

As frequently as possible, we hope to furnish transcriptions to replace some of these mimeographed broadcasts—the transcriptions to feature subjects applying particularly to the territory served by the station. We have already tried this, and it works splendidly. The stations are pleased to get such transcriptions.

Another development made possible by transcriptions is the use of these recordings by a number of Smith-Hughes schools. When we are through with the records, they are furnished to the Smith-Hughes instructors who build their lesson plans around them.

County extension agents located where radio station facilities are available usually present one or two programs a week in addition to the programs prepared and supplied directly to the stations from the extension publicity department. In a number of cases we have been able to furnish transcribed talks on some technical subjects to serve as a part of their program.

An example of this latter procedure was an intensive turkey killing, dressing, and marketing project sponsored in the northwestern part of this State last fall. A discussion on a phase of this project, presented in electrical transcription by the head of our poultry department, was broadcast on the local extension agent's program from KLPM, Minot. The county agent introduced the speaker, just as he would have if the specialist had been there in person, then proceeded to make some comments on the local progress of the work after the technical talk had been given.

Electrical transcribing has virtually the same possibility for improving quality in programs as direct broadcasting; it brings distant radio stations into close cooperation with the Extension Service; it permits better correlation with newspaper releases; it offers a means of having extension specialists always on time at the broadcast; it offers vast opportunity for localization of programs; and it has much promise for radio follow-up work. Besides that, we like it.

Do You Know . . .



O. W. Underhill

Who Works With Deaf Farmers

First State to recognize the special educational needs of deaf farmers is North Carolina. For more than a year now new vistas of opportunity and help have been opened up to these farmers by Special Extension Agent O. W. Underhill. This article describes his work in this unique field.

ANY farmers who cannot hear have struggled valiantly with the complications of A. A. regulations, soil-conservation opportunities, and other Government activities; but the agents cannot talk the "sign language", and to reduce all the questions and answers on the particular farm to writing seems sort of hopeless. The deaf farmers of North Carolina also wrinkled their brows and worried along until they met O. W. Underhill, himself deaf, who has brought the Extension Service to the deaf farmers of the State.

Mr. Underhill, a member of the faculty of the North Carolina School for the Deaf, was appointed as special extension agent for the deaf early in September 1936. The first thing he did was to register the deaf men and women on farms in North Carolina. Two hundred and seventeen have been registered with about 200 more to be enrolled.

The next thing was to introduce them to the Extension Service. Six meetings were held in different parts of the State with 119 deaf farm men and women attending. He found that motion pictures were the best way of interesting these men and women in the Extension Service.

To further arouse interest in the undertaking, rallies of deaf farmers were held at the State fair and at the Seed Crop Improvement Association meeting at Goldsboro. At the latter meeting 12 deaf farmers were found to be eligible for membership in the Seed Crop Improve-

ment Association because they were using certified seeds.

Most of these men and women had no idea of the extension work or of the benefits in which they could share. Mr. Underhill acts as go-between for them. He calls at their homes, finds out what services would be helpful, and introduces the deaf farmer or farm woman to the local agent or the State specialist. He arranged for a poultry specialist to visit two deaf men who had been in the poultry business for years but had never received any of the benefits derived by contacting specialists or having an expert adviser. The two poultrymen were amazed and enthusiastic over the discovery they had made.

Rehabilitation is another problem which continually confronts Mr. Underhill in his goings and comings among the deaf of the State.

Deaf women living on farms have shown a great interest in home demonstration work as Mr. Underhill explained it at the meetings and in visits to their homes. Many are joining their local home demonstration club since they have come to understand the advantages which the club can offer them.

County agricultural and home demonstration agents have been supplied with the names of deaf farmers and housewives in their counties, and the deaf who registered with Mr. Underhill have been given the names of their own agents.

A most important part of Mr. Underhill's work is carried on at the North Carolina School for the Deaf where he teaches the boys and girls about the Extension Service, what help it can give them, and how to apply for aid.

This fall, 4–H clubs and home demonstration clubs have been organized at the school, and it is planned to have State and county workers come to talk to the students about extension work and demonstrate some of the improved practices.

Mr. Underhill himself is a modest, unassuming man, greatly beloved by the many deaf people whom he has devoted his life to helping. "If he were old", wrote one of his coworkers, Fred L. Sparks, Jr., "we should call him 'the grand old man of the North Carolina deaf.'"

Unable to hear after a severe illness when he was little more than a year old he started school at 8 years of age, not knowing his own name or that people and things had names. It did not take him long to make up for lost time, and at the age of 20 years, he graduated from Gallaudet College, the only college for the deaf in the United States, with an A. B. degree.

Mr. Underhill understands farm folks, for he is one of them. He spent his youth helping his father with the tobacco on the home farm. Besides his extension work, he is an expert printer and edits "The Deaf Carolinian."

He has actually created a normal life for himself by talking and understanding the speech of others from lip movements, and he is devoting his life to bringing the same opportunities to others who cannot hear. He is determined that every deaf farmer and housewife in North Carolina shall hear about the Extension Service and know how to apply for the benefits on their own farms and in their own homes. He offers this as a solution to the problem presented by the hundreds of deaf people who are leaving the home farm to flock to the textile centers.

Fellowships and Scholarships

XTENSION workers interested in Extension workers by professional improvement frequently inquire about fellowships, scholarships, and grants-in-aid. In all, there are more than 65,000 scholarships and about 6,000 fellowships awarded annually to citizens of the United States. Most of them go to applicants under 35 years of age. Those with larger stipends frequently go to older persons. Information may be obtained from reports of grants made in preceding years and from organizations administering the funds provided for them. However, the following summary may be helpful to those who are interested in this field.

The American Home Economics Association awards the Ellen H. Richards fellowship annually. The honor home-economics fraternities, Omicron Mu and Phi Upsilon Omicron, occasionally give this association funds for research work. The address is Mills Building, Washington, D. C.

Eighteen colleges and universities also offer 205 scholarships and fellowships in home economics. They are the Universities of Arizona, Hawaii, Chicago, Illinois, Minnesota, Washington, and Wisconsin, and the Florida State College for Women, Iowa State College, Kansas State Agricultural College, Simmons College, Michigan State College, Columbia University, Cornell University, Oregon Agricultural College, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pennsylvania State Teachers' College, and Milwaukee-Downer College. Many of these give only tuition.

The American Association of University Women is raising a million-dollar fellowship fund and is now awarding a number of international and national ones. The October issue of the Association's journal each year describes them. The address is 1634 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C. Various fellowships and scholarships are offered by Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City. Application forms may be had from the secretary and must be filed before March 1. For 1937-38 there were offered 3 fellowships for study beyond the doctor's degree, and 10 scholarships for persons intending to become candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy or of education. There were five other fellowships and several other scholarships. See School and Society 45: 16-17, January 2, 1937, and 43: 194-195, February 8, 1936.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund provides scholarships for white southern students and leaders, as well as colored ones, in the fields of social organization, agriculture, economics, government, and education. Applications are made to the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, Ill., and must be presented before January 31 of each year. See School and Society 44: 841, December 26, 1936.

The State chapters of the extension workers' own fraternity, Epsilon Sigma Phi, have begun to build up loan funds for advanced study, and a few chapters like those in Iowa and New York have already made loan to members.

The Payne Scholarship Fund gives two grants a year for study at the United States Department of Agriculture. These scholarships have been awarded to young county agricultural and home demonstration agents who have been 4-H club members. The offices are at 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The Oberlaender Trust of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation sends groups of experts to central Europe to familiarize them with elements of life in German-speaking countries that may be of value to the United States. The foundation is at 225 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. See School and Society 44: 241, August 22, 1936.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences gives grants-in-aid in research. Address Permanent Science Fund Committee, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Standard Brands, Inc., 595 Madison Avenue, New York City, distribute 10 annual fellowships for research. See Science 84: 177, August 21, 1936.

John Simon Guggenheim Memorial fellowship awards are made to citizens of the United States in many fields including biochemistry and physiology. The foundation's address is 551 Fifth Avenue, New York. See School and Society 44: 95–96, June 18, 1936.

Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York City, appointed or reappointed 15 fellows in 1937 to study in some institution other than that in which they received their undergraduate training. Some offered in the past have required study in foreign lands. See School and Society 44: 338–339, September 12, 1936; 43: 716–718, May 23, 1936; and 41: 844–846, June 22, 1935.

A bulletin entitled "Scholarships and Fellowships Available at Institutions of Higher Education", Ella B. Ratcliffe, Bulletin, 1936, No. 10, U. S. Office of Education, is obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., price 15 cents, and gives a comprehensive list of State awards to local citizens, as well as of those of more general interest; but it does not include grants made by various foundations for study in some designated field or a field of the recipient's choice. See School Life 22: 168, February, 1937.

Writing to the institution at which one wishes to work may bring further information, for many grants are listed only in college catalogs.

Farm Unity Can—and Must—Grow Stronger

(Continued from page 153)

Sixth, family-sized farms should be favored by the Federal rules of the game having to do with benefit payments and other such aids to rural income. It is the family-sized farm which is most in keeping with the traditional American dream. Homesteading has always pictured the good relationship of the family to the land, and exemplified the rugged virtues of the rural way of life. The continuing maladjustments of our economic system have distorted the picture and made the ideal increasingly difficult to achieve.

Seventh, Federal and State money should continue to be spent to promote agricultural research and better farm efficiency. This helps the larger farmers and consumers most and offsets in large measure any advantage which familysized farms might get under especially favorable rules. The importance of continued research in agriculture is obvious when you look back over the path of the tremendous technological advance of the past few years. Machinery has constantly been put to new uses and reduced the amount of labor men must do with their hands, and irrigation and fertilizer methods have been improved and developed. But it has been the biologists, the plant and animal breeders, who have done the most truly remarkable things. Agriculture must never stop the march toward betterment through

I believe that on such a program as I have outlined all of agriculture—including farm laborers, tenants, and owner-operators from the South, the North, the East, and the West can solidly unite.

Making the Most of Movies

(Continued from page 154)

Several specialists have found that combining the motion picture with lantern slides gives excellent results. L. C. Madison, livestock extension specialist, uses three reels of motion pictures showing all phases of swine management and concludes his talks with a dozen lantern slides of pictures and tabulated data which stress essentials in raising and fattening swine.

Proper projection equipment is an important part of any visual instruction program. A poor screen may ruin an otherwise good projection, whereas a good screen may make an otherwise poor projection acceptable and will help to get the most out of any projection. County extension associations are replacing their "bedsheet" screens with glass-beaded screens as rapidly as possible. About 25 counties have already done so. Such screens are especially valuable for projecting visual material during the daytime in meeting places where the light cannot be completely subdued. Most meeting halls for agricultural extension purposes come in this class. Furthermore, screens of the beaded type improve the quality of pictures projected by 6-volt and 32-volt current.

In addition to the screen, projectors of standard manufacture accommodating lamps of at least 500 watts are recommended. Film-strip projectors separate from the lantern-slide projector are preferred because of convenience in transportation and set-up.

The importance of a well-balanced visual instruction program cannot be overemphasized. The goal is to find the best visual means of presenting each phase of extension work and then to vary and supplement this presentation with other means so that follow-up work can be done effectively in each community. It is unwise to limit visual instruction work in any field to one medium, even though it may appear to be the best. If any project, demonstration, or other event is worth special effort in photographing, we feel that it is worth being recorded in motion pictures and in still pictures, either in color or in black and white, so that every possible visual use can be made of the material at any future This provides flexibility and variety which are basic to successful visual instruction. The motion picture can be used in a community this year and lantern slides or film strips next year, or the three media can be effectively combined.

The following results are being reported from this visual instruction effort: (1) Increased attendance at meetings; (2) more demand for follow-up meetings; and (3) more definite action in changing practices because of the inspiration and enthusiasm generated by the evidence shown in pictures and by the facts presented.

In Memoriam



Louis E. Perrin
May 26, 1854—May 30, 1937

Extension has lost a pioneer in the death of L. E. Perrin, the oldest extension worker in the United States, who had the added distinction of having served his entire extension career in one State. He was continuously employed in Louisiana from April 1, 1905, when he began work under Dr. S. A. Knapp, until the time of his death, May 30, 1937.

Mr. Perrin's life was one of singular interest. He was born May 26, 1854, in Burgundy, France, and educated in a French preparatory school where he received training in agriculture. He served as a French soldier in the Franco-German War and was a French cavalry officer in Algeria, Africa, from 1871 to 1878. Six months before his naturalization at Opelousas, La., he assumed his duties as special agent and later the successive positions of county agent, district agent, executive assistant, and assistant State agent.

Detailed to handle the men's quarters at the French refugee camp at Baton Rouge during the 1912 flood relief work, Mr. Perrin handled the situation so well that the Governor of the State, the National Director of the American Red Cross and extension officials wrote him letters of commendation.

His early agricultural training and his practical experience in farming gave him a sympathetic understanding of the farming problems of his community. He worked with county and local agents counseling them from his many years' experience and helping them to make out their annual reports.

Illinois Youth Work Out Own Program

(Continued from page 148)

economics or agricultural subject matter in which members of the group are interested, history of folk dancing, history of the State followed by trips to places of particular interest, social manners and customs, personality development and discussion of desirable personality traits possibly linked with interest in getting along with others, group singing, quartettes, choruses, and special numbers that use the individual talents of members.

Programs Vary

Naturally, the program varies with the size and experience of the group. The outline for monthly meetings of a new group frequently includes "a mixer", group singing, business, special number by a member of the group, discussion, and recreation. Typical topics for discussion are characteristics of desirable friends, how to be a success at home, what does it cost to equip a farm home, and qualities that lead to success in business.

As the experience and membership of a group increase, it is likely to adopt a more elaborate program. At the monthly recreational meetings of a wellestablished group of 123 members in Tazewell County, a regular feature for the past 6 months has been a one-act play put on by members. In addition, there are four special study groups that meet monthly to consider conservation, skilled driving, personality development, and a project entitled "Know Your Farm." The size of these study groups varies from 12 to 24 members, with a total enrollment of 68. The general program is supervised by a committee of young people who meet four times each year.

Measurement of progress toward attainment of objectives will be difficult in this as in all educational programs. The number of young people reached, as compared to the possible enrollment, still is small. The program has not been under way long enough to learn whether or not significant numbers of the young people continue in it for any length of time. The need of materials suited to use in such a program is a constant problem. However, for 1936 we feel that it is not too much to say that for the group of 5,200 then enrolled the young people's objectives were satisfied to some extent through activities and studies that they considered to be interesting and worth while.

When Opportunity Knocked This Florida County Heard

Unusual opportunities for farm people to make some extra money sometimes are afforded on a large scale, and an alert county agent often can help to present these opportunities and see that his people take advantage of them. This was done in Volusia County, Fla., where County Agent F. E. Baetzman was instrumental in establishing a new industry which bids fair to bring about \$50,000 annually to the county and surrounding areas

The collection and sale of drug plants is not new, but Volusia County farm families early this year found a new source of income in the harvest and sale of deertongue leaves from the wild lands of that county. Cold weather in November 1936 nipped the plants in Georgia and States farther north, and so a Virginia buyer made inquiries in Florida as to the possibilities of obtaining good deertongue leaves from that State. One of these inquiries reached County Agent Baetzman, who knew that hundreds of acres of deertongue plants were growing wild in his county and at once realized the possibility of aiding farm families who needed some extra income.

He corresponded with the company, assisted it in setting up a receiving and shipping organization, and encouraged pickers. The industry was begun, and from a small beginning early this year, it grew literally by leaps and bounds. Vacant buildings of all sorts were pressed into service for curing deertongue leaves, and by June and July around 50,000 pounds of cured leaves each week were leaving De Land for the Virginia market. Picking was under way in Lake, Seminole, and other counties adjacent to Volusia, but all of the leaves were being shipped from De Land. The market closed for this year on July 15, but is expected to reopen next spring.

A drug substance called coumarin is contained in deertongue leaves, and the leaves are used widely in blending with pipe and cigarette tobaccos to give added flavor and aroma. Extract from the leaves is sometimes used in the manufacture of artificial vanilla flavoring.

Green leaves are stripped from the plant, cleaned of trash and foreign matter, and spread on floors and racks to cure. The leaves are turned one or more times daily while curing, and in from 1 to 3 weeks they are ready for the market. The cured leaves are packed in bags (sometimes in bales) and shipped to market.

Although deertongue leaves do not bring exceptionally high prices, they sell for enough to make it profitable to pick them. Business conditions have improved in De Land and relief rolls have been lessened since the deertongue industry was introduced there.

Sewing-Machine Clinics

In conducting the clothing work in New Mexico, it had long been realized that much of the poor sewing of both adults and 4-H club members was due to the fact that many sewing machines were out of adjustment and in bad condition. There are not many centers in the State where commercial people who handle and repair sewing machines are located. Many communities cannot be reached by commercial people, and those which are reached must pay prohibitive prices for servicing of machines. For these reasons, it was realized that sewing-machine clinics would be of great help to New Mexico homemakers.

When plans for the clinics were started, there was no agricultural engineer employed by the Extension Service. The engineering department of the college was consulted and offered the assistance of two of their professors. The project was outlined; catalogs of machine parts obtained; tools purchased; and 1,000 circulars, Your Sewing Machine, Its Care and Adjustment, were obtained from the Ohio Extension Service.

The first clinic was held in Luna County under the supervision of the assistant State home agent, with the assistance of the two professors from the engineering department. The women attending the school learned to take their machines apart, clean them, put them together, and oil and adjust them. Only two of the machines had been serviced in some years, and sandstorms in this country are very hard on machinery. The group worked with enthusiasm and zest, and all were greatly surprised at the accumulation of dirt they had removed. At the end of the day, each machine was working well, and the women felt that in the future they could keep their machines in far better condition. Interest in this project spread until 80 requests for clinics had been received.

No less than 8 nor more than 12 machines were undertaken at any clinic, as this number can be handled most efficiently. Frequently, two women worked on the same machine; sometimes the husband or elder son assisted.

It Is the Club that Wins In Iowa 4-H Contests

Not one blue ribbon, but a row of them—that is Iowa's awards policy for 4–H girls.

It all started "way back when" in Scott County and has gradually permeated all county and State competitive events until it is now a definite State policy. Entries in county fairs and achievement shows are made in the name of the club. Most classes are limited to two entries from a club, thus encouraging preliminary judging in the local clubs. All awards go into the club treasury rather than to the individual.

The system, Iowa believes, strengthens present and future organization. The girl learns, through her club, to make the garment, refinish the chair, or can the beans that will catch the judge's eye. The honor is hers, but her dollars-and-cents award goes back to the club to strengthen its program. The money is used to buy music records for the year's music study, to finance a delegate to the State convention or for some other equally worthy purpose.

Entries at the State fair are made in the name of the county, with only two entries allowed in each class. The award goes not to an individual or to a club but to the county 4–H club fund administered by the county 4–H girls' club committee to benefit all girls in the county.

Since 1933 all worthy State fair entries in exhibits and contests have been placed in blue, red, and white ribbon groups, putting the prize on quality and eliminating the sometimes almost imaginary line between a first and second, a second and a third.

The honor, for example, of having Marion County place in the blue-ribbon class in home efficiency exhibits, rather than having Mary Jones win first, develops a wholesome pride in the county 4–H girls' organization. It wasn't as difficult to educate Mary Jones to the new system as Mary's parents. Parental pride naturally lingered over the idea of a prize for Mary rather than for Mary's club or county, but as the plan continues, fathers and mothers take increasing pride in the work of the local clubs

The spread of awards over the State has increased under the system. In 1937 State fair awards were distributed to all 100 counties in the State. That's another reason why Iowa recommends not one blue ribbon but a row of them. Iowa 4-H girls are learning organization—still a great need of agriculture.

Plaintiff Wins

Dairying in Ralls County, Mo., is one of the largest farm enterprises in the county with 1,600 farmers milking cows to increase their farm income. At a monthly meeting of farmers belonging to the sanitary milk producers' association a mock trial was held in which one farmer sued another for not allowing the Government to test his herd for Bang's disease. The jury rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff. "The trial proved to be educational in the discussion of Bang's disease and drove home the importance of control measures more effectively than a meeting to discuss the matter with farmers", said County Agent W. A. Rhea, Jr.

Parasite Control

Cattle producers in Scott County, Ark., cooperate in the control of livestock parasites, according to County Agent B. S. Hinkle. Since completing their regular required dipping for the eradication of the fever tick a number of years ago, these producers have continued their operations, dipping twice a year—once as the cattle go into winter quarters and again as they go on the range. This, according to Mr. Hinkle, has been valuable in controlling ticks and in keeping down lice during the winter.

Alaska Home Demonstration Council

The home demonstration clubs in the Matanuska Valley are playing an important part in the development of the homes and the community. Recently the officers of the nine clubs met and organized the first home demonstration council in Alaska. The first project of the council was to establish a rest room in Palmer for the women of the valley. The room was donated and the home demonstration clubs are furnishing it.

Corn-Growing Contest

More corn at less cost was the slogan of 710 North Carolina Negro farmers conducting corn-growing demonstrations in the contest designed to teach better methods of raising corn. Two of the farmers grew more than 100 bushels per acre, and a number of records turned in showed yields of 90 bushels or more per acre. T. A. Hamme, Negro farm agent of Durham County, was awarded first

prize for the best county record in corn growing. His record showed the largest number of demonstrations conducted. Ninety percent of the farmers in his county reported their work which showed a high average yield and a profit per acre above the general average.

Windbreaks

Last spring 97 farmers in Lancaster County, Nebr., planted 21,000 seedling trees of evergreen and broadleaf varieties to serve as windbreaks for the farmsteads and orchards. During the last 6 years, more than 100,000 of these seedlings have been distributed through the Extension Service and planted in the county.

Kraut in the Ground

As a result of a trench-silo campaign in Jefferson County, Nebr., more than 300 new trenches, varying in capacity from 10 to 175 tons, were constructed. According to County Agent Victor M. Rediger, the trench silo has revolutionized livestock production in the county. The immature corn which looked like worthless fodder has provided quality feed at a minimum cost by being converted into ensilage.

Shelterbelt Planting

More than 20 million trees were planted in 1,324 miles of shelter strips on 2,165 farms in North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and west Texas last spring in the Prairie States Forestry Project, reports the United States Forest Service. About 9 million trees were furnished to other State and Federal agencies. Of the trees planted in 1937, it was estimated that 90 percent were alive and growing on June 30.

CCC 4-H Clubs

Throughout Arkansas young men in the CCC camps are being given an opportunity to form camp chapters of Junior Adult 4-H Clubs. The new plan has been worked out by the Arkansas Extension Service together with the district educational adviser to offer a new aid to the nearly 7,000 enrollees of the State, most of whom came from farms to which they may be expected to return. Under the plan of organization adopted, the work of forming the clubs will be handled by the county home demonstration and farm agents. Night meetings will be held once or twice a month, and the camps will follow the programs in common use by similar age groups.

AMONG OURSELVES • • •

RUTH PECK, home demonstration leader of the Territory of Alaska, was married in Seattle, Wash., on August 12, to E. F. Dietz, county agent of Iron County, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Dietz are at home in Hurley, Wisconsin.

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THREE NEW SPECIALISTS have recently joined the Hawaiian staff: Thomas O. Frazier, extension statistician; Benjamin A. Tower, extension poultry husbandman; and Kenneth Hanson, extension economist.

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DUNCAN WALL, formerly extension editor in Oklahoma, has recently accepted an appointment with the Regional Contact Section of the AAA, representing the East Central region with headquarters at Knoxville, Tenn.

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A. W. RUDNICK, Iowa extension dairy manufacturing specialist, was a member of the commission of 10 men which officially represented the United States at the World Dairy Congress in Berlin, Germany, August 22–29. Mr. Rudnick had charge of assembling the 40 butter samples entered by the United States among which were four samples from Iowa. He was also one of the judges of the international butter exhibit.

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ROSS H. MILLER has recently been appointed assistant extension animal husbandman in Nebraska.

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TWO NEW APPOINTMENTS in New Mexico are: Roland W. Leiby, extension entomologist and William Martin Smith, Jr., Sociologist.

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CLARENCE W. REAVES has come to the Tennessee Extension Service as assistant dairyman.

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RALPH FULGHUM, formerly extension editor in Georgia, has accepted the position of regional director of information for the Soil Conservation Service, southern region, with headquarters at Spartanburg, S. C. Frank X. Tharin, formerly of the A. A. A. information service, is taking Mr. Fulghum's place in Georgia.



My Point of View

North Carolina Service Club

Realizing the need of an extension organization for the out-of-school rural girl and boy in Pender County, N. C., the home and farm agents launched such a program in November 1933. The organization was founded with 30 members, and since that time the enrollment has fluctuated from that number to 50.

The club is county wide in scope and holds two meetings each month. At the business meeting, projects are discussed and a joint program is enjoyed. The programs are usually social, economic, or eivic in nature and are planned by the members. One recreational meeting is held each month. This may be in the form of a picnic, theater party, oyster roast, an evening of games, or a shower for the bride and groom.

The organization lives true to its name of service. The members serve as leaders in local extension organizations, assist with county-wide meetings, camps, and

short courses.

The club has organized a 4-H basketball team, and in the spring of each year puts on a three-act play. Sometime during each year they also plan a club group vacation. This may be in the form of a camp or a sight-seeing tour. Most of the members are still living on the farm and will be the future outstanding farmers and homemakers of the county.—Gertrude Orr, home demonstration agent, Pender County, N. C.

Taking Inventory

Perhaps one of the outstanding observations made in connection with the work of the last few years is the fact that practically every farmer in the county has been contacted by employees of the Extension Service in connection with the A. A. and agricultural conservation programs. In the majority of cases where contacts were made, information other than that pertaining to the special programs was given at the request of the

It is believed that within the past 3

years one of the outstanding benefits of the A. A. and conservation program is the fact that farmers have obtained a much clearer understanding of the economics of the farm business. The farmer has a more comprehensive and clearer understanding of many of the domestic and international conditions that affect his opportunity of making a living. He has perhaps become more thoughtful and less inclined to accept statements and slogans that are not backed by sound economic facts.—J. A. Salisbury, county agricultural agent, Kittson County, Minn.

Experiment Station Field Day

In the last 2 years more than 1,000 farmers have attended experiment station field days and have had an opportunity to study results of experiments, many of which answered some of their farm problems. It so happens that the experiment station is located on soil which was not originally very fertile. The check plots on the station produced less than 1.000 pounds of seed cotton per acre, but, by the use of winter legumes, increases in production of from 500 to 1,000 pounds of seed cotton per acre were obtained. Farmers learned that it would not require more than 2 years to do this. In addition, they were able to observe the results of the better varieties of cotton on the experimental plots, the result of poisoning with calcium arsenic to control the boll weevil, the results of the latest fertilizer combinations, and the increased production given by frequent shallow cultivation after the cotton is 12 inches high. Plots at the experiment station which were cultivated once a week until picking time gave the greatest production. All of this was observed by the farmers. I consider these tours most valuable ways of promoting better farm practices.

The tours were financed with the cooperation of businessmen of Franklin Parish. The field meetings were advertised well in advance by circular letters and newspaper articles, and as many as 500 farmers attended one tour. A loudspeaker arrangement enabled everyone to hear all of the talks and discussions.— W. P. Sellers, county agricultural agent, Franklin Parish, La.

Farmer Sentiment

We see quite a bit written to the effect that farmers never wanted controlled production and that they do not want anything approaching it now. I fear that much of that is not true farmer sentiment but comes from those who would speak for the farmer.

As a county agent, I would have fewer gray hairs and perchance an expectancy of longer life had I not gone through the ordeal of handling four major crop-control programs at the same time (cotton, tobacco, corn-hog, and peanuts), and personally I should prefer not having such a thing to handle again. But, incidentally, there is evidence that it was worth what it cost in dollars as well as in fraved nerves.

But, as for farmer sentiment about controlled production, I think many of us have forgotten some mighty important facts. Farmers balloted twice on the Smith-Kerr Tobacco Act and twice on the Bankhead Cotton Act. Both of these were strict crop-control acts. The verdicts were overwhelming on all four ballots for controlled production, and the second ballots were taken in each case after the control had run for a year. In this agricultural county, tobacco growers voted at the ratio of 157 to 1 for control and cotton growers 39 to 1 for it. And that is the last authoritative expression of farmer sentiment I have heard of.

Both acts were difficult to administer fairly, and there was much complaint everywhere about allotments. But when the question was asked in substance "Do you want crop control continued as you have just had it (with all of its imperfections)?" the answer from the farmers of the Nation was a resounding "Yes."

So, I for one do not see farmer sentiment against rational control of his production in line with prospective demand. It looks like common sense, and that is what the farmer has. In all events, it occurs to me, he should ballot on the proposition to see if he wants that sort of control, as he did four times here in the past. Give him that privilege, and I do not fear the result, whatever it is .- J. M. Eleazer, county agricultural agent, Sumter County, S. C.



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